

THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

VOL. XXII.

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO., SATURDAY, JANUARY 27, 1893.

NUMBER 3.

COLORADO NEWS.

Important Happenings Throughout the State.

THE BEET SUGAR CONVENTION

Senator Leddy's Seat Assured—Ninth General Assembly—Business and Sentations—Official Report on Recent Coal Mine Horror.

Special to THE GAZETTE.

DENVER, Jan. 26.—A lively interest was taken in the second session of the Beet-sugar convention. At 10 o'clock Chairman A. C. Zick tapped for order and delivered a lengthy address full of meat. He summed up the results of experiments as to the state, demonstrating the feasibility of manufacturing sugar beets with a percentage of sugar. He discussed the probability of the repeal of the bounty on sugar and quoted the Louisiana Planter's association as of the opinion that the bounty is a contract. They will fight it out to the end.

J. J. Hamilton of the Oregon Beet Sugar company of Grand Island, Neb., gave an address full of interesting and valuable information as to the practice, growth and culture of beets, and as to results of last season's run at their Nebraska and California factories. The supply of 1892 was better than 1891, and he hopes to have a sufficient quantity to run at full capacity in 1893. "Before any beet sugar factory," said Mr. Hamilton, "farmers must demonstrate by actual test their ability to raise a sufficient quantity of beets."

Much time was spent over the report of the committee on resolutions. The gist of those adopted was: To memorialize the state legislature to grant a bounty of \$1 per ton for a period of two years to the producers of beets to be used to sugar factories, and one-half a cent per pound for four years to manufacturers of sugar; to memorialize congress to retain the two cents bounty; to instruct our senators and congressmen to use their influence against its repeal; to urge congress to establish experimental stations in Colorado; asking congress and the state legislature to make ample provision for acquisition and general distribution of information on the subject of the beet sugar industry; that each agricultural county in Colorado be requested to form a beet sugar association; that the press publish the proceedings of the meeting and devote special departments to the industry.

A permanent organization for the collection and distribution of information in regard to sugar beet culture was perfected. Membership fee was placed at one dollar. Officers elected were: President, A. C. Zick, Arapahoe; first vice-president, S. T. Pratt, Arapahoe; second vice-president, A. C. Zick, Otero; secretary, C. M. Hall, Otero; treasurer, Henry R. Foster, Arapahoe; executive committee, J. G. Berry, Montrose; George Smith, Mesa; Professor W. J. Quigg, Larimer; and J. L. East, Arapahoe.

In the afternoon Thomas R. Cutler, manager of the Sugar Beet factory at Fort Collins, took up considerable time in an address. He gave results of last season's run, which were excellent, as high as six cents per ton. He was paid for beets, and some of his yield over thirty tons to the acre. Reports and all cavils of farmers in his vicinity were read, and in each case there was a good profit.

Mr. Hamilton spoke encouraging words, and the remainder of the afternoon was given up to discussion of methods of culture.

It was expected that all the members of the legislature would be present at the evening session, but the attendance of 30 was not as large as anticipated. Mr. Hamilton made a short address, then hurried away to catch an early train. A number of resolutions were introduced to-night. The Ninth General Assembly was requested to provide funds to distribute beet sugar seed throughout the state for experimental purposes; the proceedings of the convention were ordered printed and distributed among the members of the legislature. The governor was to have a presentation of previous engagements of the assembly was passed, transpiring for his interest. Senator G. W. Plank of Otero said his experiences with beet sugar raising. He said that Colorado was as good as any state in the union to grow beets.

The convention then adjourned subject to call.

NINTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

DENVER, Jan. 26.—In the house this morning Mr. Kumburg presented a petition and memorial in support of House Bill No. 59, "An act prohibiting the Sale of Liquor where Gaming is Allowed." Referred to the temperance committee.

After several bills of minor importance were introduced, Mr. Wooten arose to a question of privilege and defense himself against an attack upon his integrity as made by a local paper, which alleged that the minority of the house, led by Mr. Wooten, was attempting to influence certain members of the majority to come over by offering bribes and promises of paces.

Mr. Wooten demanded that a committee be appointed to investigate the publication of the obnoxious article. Accepted.

Mr. Benton of Weld county made a motion which went over until to-morrow, for the investigation of the insurance department.

Mr. Wooten now gave the house its second surprise of the day. He offered a resolution commanding an investigation in the question as to whether or not the three popular members were to be paid for reports of their election expenses were entitled to their seats, and demanding a report from the committee on elections which Mr. Wooten said would report recommending that the three members would be unseated. He thought it was due these members, in view of the newspaper reports, that they should know at once what the committee was going to report.

Mr. Wicks, as chairman of the committee on elections, said the committee had not had time to do anything in the matter. He

thought the resolution was a personal thrust because nothing had been done. He was anxious, and so were the other members of the committee, to get through with the business. He thought it was inappropriate to introduce the resolution then. The resolution went over until to-morrow.

Mr. Dean (Rep.) of Chaffee county now arose and said that he thought that Wooten's resolution censuring the Republicans was passed quickly and without sufficient cause. He said that the Morning News should also be investigated, as it had charged the representatives with being gangsters, etc. With this he introduced a resolution, which was adopted, that the News be investigated.

After the introduction of a number of bills the house adjourned.

SENATE.

In the senate this morning Paterson gave an opening the proceedings with a prayer and a touching tribute to the memory of ex-President Hayes. He then asked God's blessing upon the sick statesman in Washington, the Hon. James G. Blaine, and that he might be restored to health.

The printing committee then reported a number of bills as correct and printed.

Senator Merritt introduced a resolution that all bills relating to the city of Denver be referred to a committee of Arapahoe senators, including the senator from the Twenty-second district. Senator Wheeler was of the opinion that others besides the citizens of Denver were interested in the capital of the state and thought such bills ought to be referred to the committee on railroads and corporations. The resolution according to the rules was laid over for to-day.

Senator Drake introduced a concurrent resolution that the general assembly adjourn on February 2 next, January 3, 1893, the day of 1892 and employes to cease in the interim. It was laid over for a day or two.

Senator McKinley's bill, introduced yesterday, relating to a practical investigation in the workings of the law referring to crimes and offenses against the electric franchise was brought up and discussed.

Upon the suggestion of Senator Wright, Mr. McKinley accepted, an amendment to extend the investigation into the Austrian system and registration law.

Senator Wheeler thought it was a good time to make a personal explanation of his failure to file his returns, and after a long speech on this matter he ended by declaring he was in favor of a thorough investigation, as proposed.

This led Senator Drake to move that the matter of the right of the senator from the Seventy-second district to be sent to the senate by the committee on privileges and elections, but it was generally considered that this particular subject was not before the senate, and he met with no second.

Senator McKinley's resolution was then adopted without further discussion.

Senator J. B. Smith's silver resolution came up next. Senator Harris wanted it indefinitely postponed, so did Senator McKinley, but it was decided, on motion of Senator White, to refer it to the finance committee.

Then a little scrap occurred over a communication that Senator Farley had received from J. J. Murray, state superintendent of schools, and which he wanted referred to the judiciary committee. It was referred to the committee on the transfer of the state funds, and other matters affecting that department to assist in the carrying of a bill bearing upon that subject. Referred to the board of education.

The committee on privileges and elections reported and recommended that the contest between C. B. Conroy and Mr. A. J. Kelly in the Thirty-third district be dismissed, and Mr. Kelly given a seat in the senate. Adopted.

The committee recommended a recount in the contest between Samuel W. Jones and Charles C. Graham in the Thirtieth district, but on motion of Senator McKinley this matter was made a special order of business for to-morrow at 2 o'clock.

The concurrent resolution of Representative Bonjune on the silver question was referred to the committee on finance. The introduction of bills then followed, after which the senate adjourned.

Inspector McNeill's Report.

DENVER, Jan. 26.—Inspector McNeill, state inspector of coal mines, to-day made his report on the disaster at Como last week in which twenty-four men lost their lives. He says: "The first shot was fired at noon at the face of the entry, the firing the signal for the men in the room to dig their escape." It is his opinion that there were at this time great clouds of dust raised, caused by the miners striking down the chutes after setting fire to their fuses, and by concussion of the entry shot, and those fired off in rooms 30, 32, 34, 36, and 38, which likely were fired before those in room No. 35. It is a quite reasonable supposition that explosive gas was given off to a greater or less degree from the new surface mine by the removal of the coal by the blasts.

All of the opinion that there were too many shots fired off at one time, the concussion of which did also to a degree raise the dust, lying in quantities as fine as flour throughout the rooms mentioned, and while this great sea of dust was in suspension in the air, it is my opinion that the blowing out of the gas in room No. 35 went off and ignited the fine, lying dust in close proximity. When the explosion traversed the main lighting through the rooms, so far as I could find out, to support combustion. The great explosion of such a rapid combustion of dust, accompanied with much terrible force, would use up all the air that was in the workings at that point, leaving nothing for the men to live upon after the explosion, causing death by suffocation to those not killed outright.

There can be no doubt but that there is great danger from the accumulation of coal dust in a mine where gas is being generated, or the practice of heavy shot firing to lower the surface should be guarded against with the same regularity as in mining gas itself, and should either be removed from all mines or made damp by sprinkling with water."

Cable Car Accidents.

DENVER, Jan. 26.—At Fifteenth and Larimer streets to-day two accidents were caused on the City cable line by the carelessness of the gripman, and two men were seriously injured. The first accident occurred to an eastbound train, headed by gripman neglected to raise its grip, which struck a car known as the "Coca-Cola." The car

was stopped with a suddenness that threw Contractor E. Leurs, who was riding in the front car, out onto the road. He struck on his head and received serious injuries.

Immediately afterward the same place a westbound train's grip struck the 2-foot cable and another quick stop resulted in toppling D. C. Harbo, a passenger, violently to the ground. Both men will recover.

SENATOR LEDDY SAFE.

The Senate Committee Confirms His Title to His Seat.

Special to THE GAZETTE. DENVER, Jan. 26.—The senate committee on privileges and elections to-day reported through Chairman McKinley. After due investigation the committee reported that the Populist senator from El Paso county, M. A. Leddy, was entitled to a seat as against the Republican claimant.

A Stockman Frozen in Chicago.

DENVER, Jan. 26.—J. W. McKinley, a Colorado stockman, was found lying unconscious in the roadway near the corner of O'Neil and Tenth streets shortly after 9 o'clock this morning by Sergeant McLaughlin of Campbell police station. The patrol wagon was called, and the man taken to the county hospital, where it was discovered that his hands, feet and face were frozen. The attending physician pronounced him case serious.

McKinley arrived in this city a few days ago with four carloads of cargo which he disposed of last Tuesday. It was then supposed that he went out to see the town, and being down had become frozen. At the time he was found he had nearly \$200 in his pocket.

A Suit for Abduction.

DENVER, Jan. 26.—Wm. T. Zeeley to-day filed a suit in the United States circuit court against Sheriff Durand, and his bondsmen for \$20,000 damages. The suit is a peculiar one. Zeeley, who was a delegate to the Republican county convention held here September 5th, alleges that he was abducted by the order of Sheriff Durand, so that he might not be able to vote for E. C. Cook for senator as against Isaac N. Stevens.

Zeeley alleges that Tom Carr, a deputy sheriff, offered him \$300 if he would vote for Stevens' nomination. This Zeeley refused to do and he asserts that he was soon afterwards taken to the jail and held against his will. He alleges that the most important work of the convention was being done, and he alleges that he was violently handled by the deputies.

State Nominations.

DENVER, Jan. 26.—Governor White this afternoon sent to the senate the name of J. J. Ramsey of Rico, adjutant general, and Wm. Ferguson of Lake City, inspector general. The appointment of Dr. Coleman to the position of adjutant general is with this action withdrawn, being thought advisable not to present the name, as Dr. Coleman was widely unfamiliar with military affairs.

A Riot in Bridge.

BREMEN, Jan. 26.—Eighty unemployed workmen gathered near the Elbe bridge in Bremen early this afternoon and were addressed by several anarchist agitators. The speakers told the men that they belonged to workers, and exhorted them to take to the food and clothes they needed from the stores. The men raised the cry "to the stores," about a dozen men threw bundles of red flags from their coats and distributed them, and the mob started down the Elbe bridge. At the Elbe bridge seven gendarmes tried to stop the mob but they were thrown down and beaten before they could draw their swords.

A call for reinforcements was sent to the central police station, and sixty gendarmes reached the bridge just as the mob were mounting the steps. The gendarmes drew their sabres and ordered the mob to disperse. The men still pushed their way up the steps. The gendarmes then charged, cutting right and left. The workmen fought back with clubs and stones. Several gendarmes were killed and many were wounded. The mob then turned down the bridge with the flag of the revolution and captured to large flag which they carried at the head of the mob.

After ten minutes struggle the rioters were dispersed. A headline the socialist and anarchist speakers and incited some two hundred men about a mile from the course to attack the shops. They broke into the course and threw the rest in the street. As they started for another shop, the police appeared, with drawn sabres and discharged their guns.

Ex-President Hayes' Funeral.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 26.—The details of ex-President Hayes' funeral have now been arranged. The services will take place at 2 o'clock to-morrow afternoon. The chief of Spiegle Grove will not be broken until to-morrow morning, when the body will lie in state until the hour for the funeral. During the earlier hours of the day it is expected that citizens of Fremont will view for the last time the familiar features of their distinguished neighbor and friend, and a similar opportunity may be given the guests from abroad as a year after the train arrived. The crowd in Fremont three years ago was estimated at 15,000; but, however, was in the month of June, and the cold weather which now prevails will doubtless diminish the number on this occasion, though all arrangements are being made to receive at least 10,000 strangers.

CLEVELAND WILL BE PRESENT.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 26.—President-elect Grover Cleveland and Private Secretary J. O'Brien arrived here on the Hudson River line train at 2:30 this afternoon on their way to Fremont, Ohio, to attend the funeral of ex-President Hayes.

A Train in Whirl.

CHICAGO, Jan. 26.—There was a good deal of excitement to-day in the west crowd on the board of the train over a rumor that the west end of the bridge was supposed to be the chief support of the market, was being sold. The rumor caused a general panic among the crowd, and for a time there was a wild scramble to see which could get the most when in the short time. The result was a break of 2 1/2 cents from the opening figures, and 4 1/2 cents from the highest point reached on Monday. The close was a slight recovery.

WORLD'S FAIR NEWS.

The Evening Spectator's to Be Out of Doors.

THE U.S. CAL. PREPARATIONS.

Foreign Bands of Note That Will Come Over—The Guards de la Republique and the Royal Band of Austria Included.

CHICAGO, Jan. 26.—The plan to hold the ceremonies attending the opening of the World's Fair in May in a small building at Jackson Park, and charge \$5.00 for tickets, was rejected to-day by the executive committee of the local board. The directors decided that the programme should be given in open air and that every body who paid fifty cents to go in the grounds should have the privilege of seeing what was going on and seeing everything that was going on. The plan was to have a large crowd of people, and the directors decided to have a large crowd of people, and the directors decided to have a large crowd of people.

It is probable that the programme as made up a few weeks ago will be adopted as final. This includes a brief address by Director-General Davis in presenting memorials to his department chiefs, a prayer, some music, an address by President Cleveland, the reading of a short ode, more music, another prayer, and the formal starting of the machinery. Mr. Cleveland will perform the after-dinner ceremony, by merely saying a few words to turn the current on the motors. The directors evidently thought it would be very much to charge \$5 a ticket to raise money to open the fair. As the programme outlined will not be affected by any great expense, they will pay the bill.

Musical for the Fair.

CHICAGO, Jan. 26.—After the usual session of the directors' executive committee to-day, this brief notice appeared in the report of the proceedings: "On the recommendation of the directors' committee, \$27,000 was appropriated to-day to be expended in music during the fair. This sum is to be paid out of revenue received after May 1. The purposes for which the appropriations were made, the elaborate scheme of the bureau of music and in fact of the details of 'Music during the fair.'"

This money for the most part is to be used in bringing to the fair in the world to Chicago, to give free open air concerts on the World's Fair grounds. Six of the greatest bands in Europe are to be secured, giving two concerts a day. Each of them will remain at the fair a month. The Guarde de la Republique band of France, renowned as the finest musical organization in the world, is one of them. This band about 100 strong is so perfectly balanced that the director need not be the directors that he would not come to the fair if compelled to leave one unit behind.

The Royal band of Austria, the emperor's price, is another band that will be secured with the appropriation made yesterday. The emperor is reported to have refused to allow his favorite musicians to make the journey to Chicago when they asked to send them. Afterward he consented. The four remaining bands to be secured from Europe are said to be about the same grade.

In addition to these two of the greatest bands in America will be secured to give popular concerts during the entire period of the exposition. The programme outlined by Mr. Thomas, and which the executive committee has endorsed, contemplates a series of six popular concerts each day during the fair. The American band will give two concerts each and the foreign bands two. These will be in open air, pavilions being erected for the players. The concerts will be so placed that the bands will be playing at the same time. Mr. Thomas is said to regard this feature of the music plan with great favor. He says it is the most sumptuous programme ever prepared.

Cabinet Talk.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—Cabinet speculation of the week centers almost entirely in the portfolio of the state and it seems to be a conclusion in both the senate and house, that Don D. Dickinson will be the premier of the new administration.

The announcement came to Washington from New York early in the week, and since then Democrats have tried to cultivate a liking for Mr. Dickinson. Mr. Dickinson is appointed to the seat of the chief justice, the honor will come entirely unexpected. This assumes charged previously to the Chicago convention, that his enthusiastic devotion to Mr. Cleveland was prompted by a desire for personal promotion, but shortly after the election Mr. Dickinson wrote to a friend in Washington that he would not be appointed to any position under the new administration.

To-day occasion there is a devotion to Mr. Cleveland's policies, interests and not been prompted by personal motives. To emphasize this fact Mr. Dickinson announced that he would not accept any appointment from Mr. Cleveland. It seems that the president-elect is unwilling that Mr. Dickinson should make such a sacrifice in deference to public criticism, and has urged him to accept the most important of the offices under the new administration. Mr. Dickinson's resignation, however, that he will accept. There seems to be no doubt that Mr. Dickinson has arranged to come to Washington after March 4. This arrangement is a surprise, as he will not leave the new cabinet. He is now by all odds the favorite for secretary of state.

LEVI STRAUSS & CO'S

Celebrated Copper Riveted

CHEMICALS AND SPECIAL BUTTER PANTS

The only kind made by white labor



TRADE MARK

NONE GENUINE WITHOUT OUR TRADE MARK.

EVERY PAIR GUARANTEED.

FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.

Two Thousand Dollars Gold Coin

One to residents of the World's Fair. Every penny of it will be promptly paid to those who work the Committee of Experts and deem most worthy of the reward.

Send in coupon for sample of gold coin. Send in coupon for sample of gold coin. Send in coupon for sample of gold coin.

Send in coupon for sample of gold coin. Send in coupon for sample of gold coin. Send in coupon for sample of gold coin.

Send in coupon for sample of gold coin. Send in coupon for sample of gold coin. Send in coupon for sample of gold coin.

Send in coupon for sample of gold coin. Send in coupon for sample of gold coin. Send in coupon for sample of gold coin.

Send in coupon for sample of gold coin. Send in coupon for sample of gold coin. Send in coupon for sample of gold coin.

Send in coupon for sample of gold coin. Send in coupon for sample of gold coin. Send in coupon for sample of gold coin.

Send in coupon for sample of gold coin. Send in coupon for sample of gold coin. Send in coupon for sample of gold coin.

Send in coupon for sample of gold coin. Send in coupon for sample of gold coin. Send in coupon for sample of gold coin.

Send in coupon for sample of gold coin. Send in coupon for sample of gold coin. Send in coupon for sample of gold coin.

Send in coupon for sample of gold coin. Send in coupon for sample of gold coin. Send in coupon for sample of gold coin.

Send in coupon for sample of gold coin. Send in coupon for sample of gold coin. Send in coupon for sample of gold coin.

Send in coupon for sample of gold coin. Send in coupon for sample of gold coin. Send in coupon for sample of gold coin.

Send in coupon for sample of gold coin. Send in coupon for sample of gold coin. Send in coupon for sample of gold coin.

Send in coupon for sample of gold coin. Send in coupon for sample of gold coin. Send in coupon for sample of gold coin.

Send in coupon for sample of gold coin. Send in coupon for sample of gold coin. Send in coupon for sample of gold coin.

Send in coupon for sample of gold coin. Send in coupon for sample of gold coin. Send in coupon for sample of gold coin.

Send in coupon for sample of gold coin. Send in coupon for sample of gold coin. Send in coupon for sample of gold coin.

Send in coupon for sample of gold coin. Send in coupon for sample of gold coin. Send in coupon for sample of gold coin.

Send in coupon for sample of gold coin. Send in coupon for sample of gold coin. Send in coupon for sample of gold coin.

Send in coupon for sample of gold coin. Send in coupon for sample of gold coin. Send in coupon for sample of gold coin.

Send in coupon for sample of gold coin. Send in coupon for sample of gold coin. Send in coupon for sample of gold coin.

Send in coupon for sample of gold coin. Send in coupon for sample of gold coin. Send in coupon for sample of gold coin.

Send in coupon for sample of gold coin. Send in coupon for sample of gold coin. Send in coupon for sample of gold coin.

Send in coupon for sample of gold coin. Send in coupon for sample of gold coin. Send in coupon for sample of gold coin.

Send in coupon for sample of gold coin. Send in coupon for sample of gold coin. Send in coupon for sample of gold coin.

Send in coupon for sample of gold coin. Send in coupon for sample of gold coin. Send in coupon for sample of gold coin.

Send in coupon for sample of gold coin. Send in coupon for sample of gold coin. Send in coupon for sample of gold coin.

Send in coupon for sample of gold coin. Send in coupon for sample of gold coin. Send in coupon for sample of gold coin.

Send in coupon for sample of gold coin. Send in coupon for sample of gold coin. Send in coupon for sample of gold coin.

Send in coupon for sample of gold coin. Send in coupon for sample of gold coin. Send in coupon for sample of gold coin.

Send in coupon for sample of gold coin. Send in coupon for sample of gold coin. Send in coupon for sample of gold coin.

Send in coupon for sample of gold coin. Send in coupon for sample of gold coin. Send in coupon for sample of gold coin.

Send in coupon for sample of gold coin. Send in coupon for sample of gold coin. Send in coupon for sample of gold coin.

Send in coupon for sample of gold coin. Send in coupon for sample of gold coin. Send in coupon for sample of gold coin.

Send in coupon for sample of gold coin. Send in coupon for sample of gold coin. Send in coupon for sample of gold coin.

Send in coupon for sample of gold coin. Send in coupon for sample of gold coin. Send in coupon for sample of gold coin.

Send in coupon for sample of gold coin. Send in coupon for sample of gold coin. Send in coupon for sample of gold coin.

Send in coupon for sample of gold coin. Send in coupon for sample of gold coin. Send in coupon for sample of gold coin.

Send in coupon for sample of gold coin. Send in coupon for sample of gold coin. Send in coupon for sample of gold coin.

Send in coupon for sample of gold coin. Send in coupon for sample of gold coin. Send in coupon for sample of gold coin.

Send in coupon for sample of gold coin. Send in coupon for sample of gold coin. Send in coupon for sample of gold coin.

Send in coupon for sample of gold coin. Send in coupon for sample of gold coin. Send in coupon for sample of gold coin.

Send in coupon for sample of gold coin. Send in coupon for sample of gold coin. Send in coupon for sample of gold coin.

Send in coupon for sample of gold coin. Send in coupon for sample of gold coin. Send in coupon for sample of gold coin.

Send in coupon for sample of gold coin. Send in coupon for sample of gold coin. Send in coupon for sample of gold coin.

Send in coupon for sample of gold coin. Send in coupon for sample of gold coin. Send in coupon for sample of gold coin.

Send in coupon for sample of gold coin. Send in coupon for sample of gold coin. Send in coupon for sample of gold coin.

JUN 24 1964 ASSEMBLY

A Chicago Railroad Crossing the
Scene.

A DRIVER'S CARELESSNESS.

A Fast Railway Train Crashes Into the

Car-A Number of Passengers Se-
riously Injured—Some Ar-
rests Made.

CHICAGO, Jan. 17.—Another street car rail-
way collision at Forty-seventh street to-night
seriously injured seven persons, one of whom

William Collins, a police officer, said he fractured his body out about the face and body. He will die; Arthur Clark, inspector Erie railway yard, said he cut about head; Charles Saunders, driver of the car, serious eye and cracked about the head and nose; Simon Ferguson, cut on head and bruised; Mrs.

The conductor of the car, Joan Mayor, and the injured driver, Charles Saunders, were both placed under arrest, notwithstanding the serious wounds of Saunders.

The collision occurred about 11:30. The car, containing the six passengers, was on its

way, Co. Street in charge of John Taylor, conductor. As he approached the well-known crossing, he says, he looked ahead and, although the lights were up, he saw the train. He claims he notified the driver to stop, but it did not do so, someone called to Saunders, the driver, to proceed as the way was clear. Whatever the cause was the car started, and was fairly on its track just as the swift moving train bore down on it. The car nearly succeeded in crossing the tracks when the engine struck the rear end of it and it was overturned. The force was terrific. The car was a total wreck and the six passengers were buried beneath the shattered glass and broken benches. While the passengers were yet buried beneath the ruins of the car help arrived from the immediate vicinity and efforts were made to rescue them. The six passengers and

Driver's lungs were taken from the mass of wreckage and were carried into a neighboring station. The driver was taken to police station in an unconscious condition.

Judge Henry Richardson died^{at} 5:30 o'clock yesterday morning at his home in this city, in the 74th year of age. He was born in Auburn, N. Y., Oct. 25, 1815, and remains will be buried beside his late wife in Greenwood cemetery, New York city.

He graduated at Union college, Schenectady, N. Y., in 1834, and then entered the Yale law school, where he completed the regular course, and located in New York city and began the practice of his profession. He was at one time assistant corporation counsel of that city, and was for the next ten or twelve years after locating in the metropolis actively engaged in the practice of law.

was also an active man in politics and was personally acquainted with many of the distinguished politicians of New York. From 1840 to 1870, when he came to Colorado, he was a member of the legislature. He was long a representative of congress from the New York city and so widely known in American politics, was Mr. Richardson's brother-in-law.

In 1848, directly after the signing of the treaties of peace by the United States and Mexico, by which California was ceded to the former, Mr. Richardson shipped as supercargo on the first merchant ship which came to New York for the Pacific coast. The ship was owned by Fernando Wood. He remained in California for several years, and filled the offices of judge and clerk of general sessions in San Francisco and district judge in Santa Cruz county. In 1854 he returned to New York city and again engaged in the practice of law and continued his former in-

In 1870 a large Richardson came to Pueblo and has been a resident of the city since that time. He engaged to some extent in the practice of law, and made investments in real estate which realized for him an independent fortune, and the latter years of his life were spent in the enjoyment of his wealth, it suggests to a man of refined and cultured tastes. In 1870 he visited Europe, accompanied by his only surviving son, C. Richardson, now of this city. He again crossed the Atlantic in 1873, and in 1890 and his son, and the latter's wife, made an extended tour of Great Britain and the continent.

His illness was of short duration. Saturday, Jan. 7, he was attacked by a chill, which was followed by troubles of a rheumatic nature, but no particular alarm was felt as

The funeral services will be held at Peter's church to-morrow (Tuesday) at p. m., and the remains will be accompanied to New York by Mr. C. C. Richardson, same day at 5.50, where appropriate services will be held before the body is deposited in its final resting-place at Greenwood. — **Bio Chieflain.**

General Butler's Funeral.

LOWELL, Mass., Jan. 26.—After several hours of turbulent pushing by crowds to view the face of General Butler, the body where he lay was closed and the remains were turned over to the Grand Army people who had charge of the burial. Thirty thousand persons thronged about as the remains

The second carload shipment of boxes from Rocky Ford is noticed by The Enterprise, which claims these to be the only ones to be shipped from the Arkansas valley.

The Republican majority in the house is in a tremor. Complications have arisen which threaten the present organization, and there arises a possibility that Speaker Ammons and Mr. Wooten may again enter the list of speakers. The complication grows out of a misunderstanding between Representative Funderburg and his fellow representatives in the Republican caucus. Mr. Funderburg voices the sentiment of Iowa, Drowers and Baca, and as voiced by that gentleman the people of these three counties seem eager to monopolize all the offices in sight. At last has been the belief of the other members of the Republican majority. Mr. Funderburg commands two more clerkships. He has already secured the sergeant-at-arms for Captain Paulow, and his assertion, has been given a position with the World's Fair commission. Mr. Funderburg commands two more appointments, and these the Republicans refuse to concede.

These facts coming to the knowledge of the other members created a feeling of dissatisfaction, and this morning there was a general air of congratulation among the

Populists and Democrats, who openly confessed their intention to conduct affairs themselves in the future. The question as to whether or not it can be done is not giving rise to much serious thought or discussion. The Populists, much apprehension, inasmuch as the passage of the new rules will take away the members to carry out such a program. The object would be to put the Populists must have a majority of seven instead of one. The Populists meanly having run against this snag went to work to overcome it, and they have secured in opinion of the supreme court which says that a majority upon a measure runs as follows:

NINTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

DENVER, Jan. 26.—In the house today the speaker announced the standing committee on manufactures and mercantile interests as follows: Woodton (Dem.), chairman; Cannon (Rep.), Humphrey (Rep.), Bromley (Rep.), Sawson (Rep.), Sims (Rep.), Low (Dem.), Fitzgerald (Rep.). The committee was announced with reciprocal applause from the Republican side. Mr. Cannon's

By Mr. ELLIS, to prevent the carrying or paying of false dividends by directors or corporations in the state of Colorado;

By Mr. ELLIS, to prohibit any discrimination against or in favor of any of the cit-

present state of money;
By Mr. Crow, an assurance to the weighing
of coal at the mines.
Adjourned until to-morrow.

SENATE.

After routine business in the senate to-day,
Mr. Smith of Costa called, for a second
reading of a bill pertaining to the clerk of
the committees appointed by Mr. Barcar.
After compliance with this request he re-
mained in a tone which implied suppressed
prophancy and as chairman of the stock
committee he wished to say that he had
never recommended a appointment of any
clerk to the committee and he moves that
this part of the minutes be not accepted.
Mr. Turner amended by indicating refer-
ence to all the clerks. Mr. McGovney asked
if the appointments had ever been an-
nounced by the chair or read by the secre-
tary. The chair answered him very ear-
nestly in the negative. The motion was
carried.

Mr. Gunne reported for the judiciary
committee that it was recommended that

Bill No. 7, in regard to divorce, be not passed, as all its provisions could be very easily incorporated into the longer bill. Mr. 7, the committee also recommends that Bill No. 5, in regard to the inspection tax, be not adopted, as it is contrary to article 5 of the constitution, which provides that all such bills be introduced in the house. It was recommended that Bill No. 37 with certain amendments in the 2d, be referred to the committee of the whole. The report was adopted.

Mr. White moved that all matters in the hands of the secretary in regard to congress for years in the Ninth assembly be referred

to the committee on privileges and election.
Mr. Tarses, there, a resolution was the
auditor of the state be required to furnish
the senate with an itemized statement of all
appropriations in 1892 and 1893. It was laid
over till the report of the committee ap-
pointed by the secretary of state to examine
into the auditor's and treasurer's accounts.
After a number of bills had been introduced
the senate adjourned.

* * *

The Coa. Committee's Report.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—Messrs. Coombs
and Tarses have graciously completed
their report to the special committee on the
investigation and the Reading senate's
committee. The report asserts that the
aim of the combine is to drive out intergen-

STREET CAR WEEK.

Chicago Railroad Crossing the Scene.

DRIVERS CARELESSNESS.

Fast Railway Train Crashes Into the Car—A Number of Passengers Seriously Injured—Some Arrests Made.

berry, face and head cut with glass; Charles Sanders, cut about head and body with knives.

The conductor of the car, John Taylor, and a injured driver, Charles Saunders, were a placed under arrest, notwithstanding serious wounds of Saunders.

The conductor hurried about 11:30. The car containing the six passengers, was on its way to State street in charge of John Taylor, the driver. As he approached the intersection crossing, he saw a crowd ahead, although the gates were up, he saw the car. He claims he notified the driver to stop, but as he did not do so, someone called Saunders, the driver, to proceed as the cause was clear. Whatever the cause was

car started, and was fairly on the track when the swiftly moving train bore down on it. The car nearly succeeded in crossing the tracks when the engine struck the rear end of it and it was overturned. The wreck was terrible. The car was a total wreck. The six passengers were buried beneath a layer of glass and broken timbers. The passengers were yet buried beneath the ruins of the car when help arrived from the immediate vicinity and efforts were made to rescue them. The six passengers and driver's helpers were taken from the mass wreckage and were carried into a neighboring station. The conductor was taken to a police station in an unconscious condition.

End of a Long Life.

Judge Henry Richardson died at 5:30 o'clock yesterday morning at his home in this city, in the 78th year of age. He was born in Albion, N. Y., Oct. 25, 1815, and his remains will be buried beside his late wife in Greenwood cemetery, New York city.

He graduated at Union college, Schenectady, N. Y., in 1834, and then entered the law school, where he completed the requirements, and located in New York city and

and the practice of his profession. He was at one time assistant corporation counsel of that city, and was for the next ten or eleven years after locating in the metropolis actively engaged in the practice of law. He was also an active man in politics and was personally acquainted with many of the distinguished politicians of New York from 1810 to 1876, when he came to Colorado. He late Hon. Fernando Wood, who was elected a representative in congress from that city, and so widely known in American politics, was Mr. Richardson's brother-in-law.

In 1848, directly after the signing of the treaties of peace by the United States and Mexico, by which California was ceded to the former, Mr. Richardson's ship, as superintendent on the first mercantile ship which left New York for the Pacific coast. The ship is owned by Fernando Wood. He remained in California several years, and filed the deeds of judge of the court of general sessions of San Francisco and district attorney of Santa Cruz county. In 1854 he returned to New York city and again engaged in the practice of law and continued his former interest in politics. He was a so well known club and social circles.

In 1876 Judge Richardson came to Pueblo and has been a resident of the city since that time. He engaged to some extent in the

of new and useful investments in the state which realized for him an independent fortune, and the later years of his life were spent in the enjoyment of his wealth, suggests to a man of refined and cultivated tastes. In 1870 he visited Europe, accompanied by his only surviving son, C. C. Richardson, now of this city. He again crossed the Atlantic in 1873, and in 1880 he and his son, and the latter's wife, made an extended tour of Great Britain and the con-

His illness was of short duration. Saturday, Jan. 7, he was attacked by a cold, which was followed by troubles of a rheumatic nature, but no particular alarm was felt as the result until a few hours before death, the symptoms came of which he died.

The funeral services will be held at St. Peter's church to-morrow (Tuesday) at 2 p.m., and the remains will be accompanied to New York by Mr. C. C. Richardson, the same day at 5.50, where appropriate services will be held before the body is deposited in its final resting place at Greenwood. —Pueblo Chief-Train.

General Butler's Funeral.
LOWELL, Mass., Jan. 16.—After several hours of turbulent passing by crowds to view the face of General Butler, the day here he lay was closed, and the remains were turned over to the Grand Army posts who had charge of the burial. Thirty thousand persons thronged about as the remains were removed across the street to the church for the funeral services were held. Great

The second carload of shipment of logs from Rocky Fork is noticed by The Enterprise, which claims these to be the only ones ever shipped from the Arkansas valley.

Dr Henry Paul, formerly superintendent of the Aspen Mining company's mines, was placed in charge of the mine.

A SELFISH SCHEME.

STRONG OPPOSITION DEVELOPED
TO COUNTY DIVISION.

It Would Raise Taxes of All for the Benefit of a Few—Office Seekers Its Principal Supporters—Its Chance of Success Lies in Public Indifference.

Is El Paso county to be partitioned? Is the great mineral belt of the county to be cut off for the benefit of a few politicians? These are questions that are being generally asked in this city and throughout the county just now. During the past week representatives of the GAZETTE have been assailed on every hand with the question, "Why are not the papers of the county against this matter? Why are they not stirring up public sentiment against this movement?"

Two years ago (when the legislature met, a little band of aspiring politicians, most of whom lived in the smaller towns along the At. and Pac. railway in this county, conspired for the purpose of having a new county created, a large part of which should be taken from El Paso county. A strong effort was made in the legislature, but it failed, largely for the reason that the state had had other experience two years previous in creating a number of counties in the eastern part of the state, which have but little population and are largely self-sustaining. At that time the Crispe Creek mining district was unknown and there was really no excuse of any kind for creating the county. Since the remarkable developments in Crispe Creek mining district, there has been some additional reason for creating such a county, but these who are most largely interested, throughout the country feel that the time has not yet arrived, for such action. However, a strong sentiment has been created at the camp in favor of a new county. A day has been organized and sent to Denver to work up the interests of the scheme. A great many people believe that it would be wrong to partition El Paso county, but unless some very great pressure is brought to bear by the citizens outside of Crispe Creek who are interested in the matter, there seems to be a possibility that such a county may be created. The GAZETTE has been at some efforts during the past week to get the sentiments of a number of citizens in the matter, and to place it fairly and squarely before the people, with the result as follows:

The bill creating the new county, which is to be known as the county of Rayoite, is as follows:

A BILL
For an act to establish the county of Rayoite, and the county seat thereof; providing for the appointment of its precinct and county officers; fixing the terms of its courts, and a taxing the same to certain representatives, senators and judicial districts.

Section 1. The so much of the counties of El Paso, Jefferson, Park and Fremont as are included within the following described boundaries, to be set apart and to be known as the county of Rayoite, and to be bounded as follows: Beginning at the intersection of range 68 and 69, where the same intersects the township line between townships 16 and 17; running thence north on said range line twenty-four miles to the intersection of the township line between townships 12 and 13; running thence west six miles to the range line between ranges 69 and 70; running thence north twelve miles to the township line between townships 10 and 11; thence west eighteen miles to the range line between ranges 72 and 73; thence south thirty-six miles to the township line between townships 16 and 17; thence east twenty-four miles to the point of beginning.

Sec. 2. The county seat of said county is hereby established at the town of Fremont, where it can be until changed according to law.

Sec. 3. The county and precinct officers who live in that part of El Paso county, Jefferson county, Park county and Fremont county that is hereby made the county of Rayoite, and who have their respective offices for the term for which they have been elected, or appointed, are hereby declared to be the legal officers of Rayoite county; and the governor shall appoint such officers as may be necessary to carry on the county government of said Rayoite county, to hold their respective offices until, after the next general election in said county, or until their successors are duly elected and qualified according to law.

Sec. 4. That for the purpose of establishing the seats of county, precinct and other officers, said county of Rayoite shall be a county of the fourth class—Division "A."

Sec. 5. A proceeding, civil or criminal, now pending in the district or county courts of the counties of El Paso, Jefferson, Park and Fremont, wherein the cause of action occurred or the offense is alleged to have been committed within the territory included in the boundaries of the county of Rayoite, and all civil cases now pending in either of the said courts, wherein the defendant or the majority of the defendants, if there be more than one reside in said county of Rayoite, shall, as soon as the said county of Rayoite is organized, be transferred by the clerk of said courts, on order of the respective judges of said courts, to the courts of the jurisdiction in said county of Rayoite.

Sec. 6. That there shall be held in said county of Rayoite two terms of the district court, commencing respectively on the first Tuesday in February and the first Tuesday in September of each year.

Sec. 7. There shall be held annually in the county of Rayoite four terms of the county court, commencing on the first Monday in the months of January, April, July and October, respectively.

Sec. 8. The present indebtedness on the counties of El Paso, Jefferson, Park and Fremont shall be apportioned between the counties of El Paso, Jefferson, Park and Fremont and the county of Rayoite, in proportion to

the ratio of taxable property included in that portion of said counties of El Paso, Jefferson, Park and Fremont which is now included in the boundaries of the county of Rayoite, to the taxable property of said counties of El Paso, Jefferson, Park and Fremont, as shown by the assessment rolls for 1892.

Sec. 9. The term of county commissioners of the county of Rayoite, in connection with the respective boards of county commissioners of the counties of El Paso, Jefferson, Park and Fremont, shall have full power and authority to adjust the settlement matters of revenue proper to be done on account of the formation of the new county of Rayoite, and also to apportion the indebtedness of the said counties of El Paso, Jefferson, Park and Fremont, as specified in section 8 of this act; and for these purposes said commissioners of the county of Rayoite shall meet the commissioners of the county of El Paso at Colorado Springs, and the commissioners of the county of Jefferson at Golden, and the commissioners of the county of Park at Canon City, and the commissioners of the county of Fremont at Canon City, upon ten days' notice being given by the commissioners of one county to the commissioners of the other county, at any time after the officers of Rayoite county shall have been appointed, and qualified, and a majority of said commissioners of the counties of El Paso, Jefferson, Park and Fremont, respectively, may make such adjustment of revenue and apportionment of indebtedness, and by order, enter the same at large upon their respective minutes; from either or both of said orders and decisions the county of Rayoite, or any person aggrieved, may appeal to the district court of the judicial district in which the county making such adjustment or apportionment is situated, as in other cases of appeal, a review from the board of county commissioners to the district court, and upon such appeal a change of venue may be taken, upon good cause shown by either party to such proceedings.

Sec. 10. The county of Rayoite is hereby attached to and made a part of the Eleventh judicial district, and is attached to the county of El Paso for representative purposes, and to the third senatorial district for senatorial purposes.

Sec. 11. The county commissioners of the county of Rayoite shall cause a record of all property situated in Rayoite county to be transferred by the county clerk of Rayoite county, at a compensation to be fixed by the board of county commissioners, into record books provided for that purpose by the said clerk of Rayoite, and when so transferred, such records shall be deemed and held to be good and legal records.

Sec. 12. In the event of the general assembly adjourning without action, and therefore, this act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

It is generally asserted, in this portion of the county, and generally believed to be true, that the instigators of this movement are persons who have real estate to boom, or are office-seekers, or are looking in their pockets. In fact, the whole scheme seems to be one of most absolute selfishness. It was stated that the bill was introduced by a prominent citizen of this place, that the framers of the bill, remarked to him that the reason for throwing the county into the Eleventh judicial district was so as to place the residence of the district judge so far from Colorado Springs that the Crispe Creek lawyers will have all the business instead of a portion of it coming to the El Paso county lawyers; also that a prominent office-holder of El Paso county agreed to "carry" the bill in the matter provided the county was thrown into the Eleventh judicial district. The figure that is being used is that the Crispe Creek district will be able to make all the money the law allows him, and at the same time get rid of the extra Crispe Creek business.

It is generally believed by those who are favoring the scheme, that they will have the assistance and co-operation of prominent Republican politicians and office-seekers in this county in the scheme. They state that these men are willing to see the Crispe Creek district cut out, as it makes El Paso county a comfortable Republican county. While this is not true in every case, yet it has some truth for a basis, as anyone can discover who will make a few inquiries. As to the position of the El Paso county representatives in the legislature on the subject, it is not possible to give a positive statement. Senator McGovern opposed the division two years ago, and will no doubt oppose it again. Senator Leidy's friends also state that he is opposed to it. In the Republican convention last fall, an attempt was made to pass a resolution pining the representatives to oppose such action; but at the request of Mr. Baldwin, since elected representative, the resolution was withdrawn. How he and Representative Reynolds and Humphrey will vote no one knows as they are all non-committal. The Populists throughout the county are opposing the matter, and it is thought will bring a good deal of influence to bear from the outside. It is also claimed that the delegates from Park county will oppose it as they are not willing to see Park county divided.

Some of the most ridiculous claims are made by those favoring the new county. The Denver News of last Sunday contained an interview with C. C. Eastaway and W. B. Pullin who are in Denver working for the new county. Mr. Eastaway stated that the new county would have a population of 11,000 and an assessed valuation of \$5,000,000. He also claimed that within twelve months the people of Crispe Creek have expended \$50,000 in attending county business at Colorado Springs. These statements are simply ridiculous to anyone who will take the trouble to investigate them. There are not 750 in the entire district embraced, a hot day there were nearly ten thousand last May.

As to the people having expended \$50,000 in court expenses during the year, County Clerk Bowdoin states that of all the papers filed in his office relating to the district, it is only necessary for about one in twenty to be filed in person. They are largely mailed to him. As to the expenses of hearing cases, etc., there have been 350 cases begun in the district court during the past year, of which about 100 are mining suits. Perhaps one-half of these will be heard in the district court, and the clerk of the district court does not estimate that the entire cost will be over \$5,000. As to the great expense in reaching Colorado Springs, this will be largely reduced in the next six months when the railroads are running into the camp. In fact, the great objection to having Colorado Springs the county seat of Crispe Creek is the great distance and the difficulty of reaching it. This objection will be entirely removed long before a new county could be organized.

The Crispe Creek Daily Miner of last week contained a list giving what is stated was a conservative estimate of the valuation of the taxable property which is proposed to include in the new county. Unless Colorado has a very peculiar class of legislators in the Ninth general assembly, it will take different figures from those published to convince them that there is \$5,000,000 of taxable property in the proposed new county. For instance, he gives the town property and improvements at Midland at \$20,000; that that sum would buy the entire property and improvements. The town of Arapahoe, which is composed of a few log houses, is valued at \$50,000 and \$20,000 improvements. The property at Crispe City is valued at \$25,000, when in fact there has never been a town proper there, and there is a controversy over the title to the land. The railroads are valued at \$2,500 per mile, giving a total valuation of \$1,080,000, and at this rate it would seem as if it was proposed to make the railroads bear the larger part of the burden of supporting the new county. Speaking of this yesterday a railroad man said:

"The average assessment of the Colorado Midland road is \$4,000 per mile in the state. It is customary to assess narrow gauge roads less than broad gauge roads, so I do not believe the person who did the guessing knew very well what he was talking about. If the promoters of the new county scheme are counting on supporting it out of assessments on the Midland and Germania there will be poor picking for sometime to come. The securities are returnable on Dec. 3, and it will be another year yet before an assessment would be levied and a year after that before it could be collected."

The portion of the county in which Crispe Creek is situated has never been so prosperous, and it is doubtful if it will be in the next year even. This is too with the low rate of taxation in El Paso county, yet an active promoter of the new county scheme admitted in Denver the other day that it would raise the rate of taxation in Rayoite four times over the El Paso rate, to get the new county organized. It is proposed to place the new county in the fourth class. The salaries of the officers in such a county for the first year would be \$2,000. Mr. Edward Wright, who probably knows more about it than any other man in this county, stated yesterday that it was his opinion that it would cost not less than \$1,000 to make a transcript of the records for the new county. Add this to the cost of new books, a court house, a jail, court and running expenses generally, and some idea can be gained of the burden to be borne by the property owners in Crispe Creek for the satisfaction of being in a county seat. It would cost about \$50,000 to run the county the first year.

Gazette representatives made diligent inquiry among persons known to be heavily interested financially in the camp during the past week, but failed to find one who could advance a good reason for creating the new county. On the other hand, the greatest indignation is expressed. It is openly denounced as a real estate booming scheme backed by office-seekers. Among those who object the strongest are the managers of the two railroads that will traverse the proposed county, and many capitalists who have invested largely in the camp. A number of Crispe Creek people admitted that the expense of supporting a new county would be much greater than the expense of reaching this city, and it would fall heavily upon a class that is not affected at the present time.

A prominent citizen of the camp said: "For heaven's sake do not quote me in the matter, for I should never be able to go back to the town, but the truth is I do not believe the people who are most interested in the camp want the division. Many of them are afraid to say so, however."

The resolution before the lower branch of the legislature, however, will probably be the death of the new county scheme. The total valuation of El Paso county for the last year was less than \$2,000,000, and one quarter of that valuation was not in the western part of the county by a good deal. The Crispe Creek district will be unable to show a valuation of \$5,000,000 as required by the legislature. It was possible to assess a mine at what its owner thinks it is worth; there would be no trouble now.

E. A. Miles has bought of W. A. Koenig his house and lot, 507 North Corona street.

THE GOSPEL WORLD.

Notes and Comments by the Rev. Jas. C. Gregg, D. D.

Concerning the newly discovered Apocryphal Gospels, of St. Peter already referred to in these columns and made the subject of an interesting article by Prof. Xyley in the last Sunday's GAZETTE, Arthur C. Headlam says in the "Guardian":

"It was written probably in Antioch early in the second century, i. e. about 120 A. D., and was used by Justin Martyr, and it is a Gnostic composition which makes up a fourth canonical gospel. This is the present belief of the critics, and is based on the best of reasons. Two exceedingly interesting questions are in part answered by this document: (1) The gospel of John existed prior to this document, as it plainly did, and if this belongs to the first quarter of the second century, then the reasons for believing that John wrote the gospel, which bears his name are greatly strengthened; and (2) there is another distinct answer to the oft-repeated inquiry whether any other writings of those early times contain an account of the life and death of Jesus Christ, for this fragment in its statement of facts is in substantial harmony with the gospels."

An interesting article in The Advance on the same subject says: "It possesses certain literary uses of exceeding importance. For one thing, by the very contrast of its manner and style to that of the true and inspired gospels as we have them, it goes far to prove the uniform genuineness of the latter. It is sometimes said that in our Scriptures each writer has his own peculiar style and manner, and that there is no such thing as a style of the Holy Spirit. Such a statement is not discriminating and is only a truism. For in a Scripture inspired of God there is, over and above all the peculiarities of the several human authors, a certain quality of style, of manner, of treatment, most distinctly characteristic and pervading, and which does constitute what may rightly be termed the style of the Holy Spirit. And this peculiarity, whatever it be called, is instantly seen and felt, the moment one compares either of the four gospels, as we have them, with the pretended 'gospel' of Peter, or with any of the other apocryphal gospels or other similar books. This every reader may see for himself. In this fragment from the 'gospel' of Peter, which we present entire on another page.

"For another thing, the incidental value of this new-found 'gospel' comes of its obvious allusions to the other gospels, and especially to the gospel of John, and which, taken together, go far to complete the external historical proof of the fact that the fourth gospel was a reality well known, and that it was not (as the German and other rationalistic New Testament critics have attempted to make out) the product of a much later date. No other book of the New Testament has been subjected to such vehement controversy as that of John's gospel. Some higher critics averred that it could not have been written by John, the Apostle; that it must have been composed by some one else, raised in the Alexandrian philosophy, a long while after the apostolic day. But, on the other hand, by a Christian scholar, yet more searching than their own, the constructive critics have been driven from their position. And now, at last, even this early fraudulent 'gospel' of Peter emerges from the hiding place of a thousand years and more, to bear unimpaired, and yet none the less weighty, witness to the authority and genuineness of that one of our four Gospels that has been so long characterized as the 'Heart of the Gospel.'"

"That any second century romance writer or philosophical theorizer wrote the Fourth Gospel, or that it is the work of some one who could advance a good reason for creating the new county. On the other hand, the greatest indignation is expressed. It is openly denounced as a real estate booming scheme backed by office-seekers. Among those who object the strongest are the managers of the two railroads that will traverse the proposed county, and many capitalists who have invested largely in the camp. A number of Crispe Creek people admitted that the expense of supporting a new county would be much greater than the expense of reaching this city, and it would fall heavily upon a class that is not affected at the present time."

During the past year, says The Congressionalists in its review of the year 1892, the Baptists, apart from the question which agitates all the denominations, have been chiefly distinguished through closer contact with their own denomination in England. Except for their rigid adherence to the belief that immersion in water is indispensable to membership in the church of Christ, they would hardly have a reason for separate existence as a denomination. English Baptists, while most of them practice immersion, do not as a rule, hold that there is no other entrance into the Christian church. Rev. F. B. Meyer of London has gone from a Baptist church to minister to a Congregational church. Rev. Dr. Peterson, a Presbyterian, is ministering to Mr. Spurgeon's church. These events, as indicating a movement in the denomination, have occasioned warm discussion. Baptists have also celebrated a centenary of foreign missions.

The Methodist Episcopal church has been most excited over "eternal politics." It has this year held its quadrennial conference and the election of delegates and of general officers has intensified interest in the topic. Perhaps the most important step taken during the year has been the making of the Epworth league a part of the church organization. The effort to secure representation by women in the general conference has been continued without apparent gain in the church is in favor of it.

Another stage in the long trial of Professor Briggs has been passed by his refusal on the six charges which have been preferred against him in the New York Presbytery. On the first charge, that Dr. Briggs teaches that the reason is a source of divine authority, the vote was sixty to sustain the charge, sixty-eight against; that the church is a source of divine authority, fifty-five to seventy-one; that the Scriptures contain errors of history and fact, sixty-one to sixty-eight; that Moses did not write the Pentateuch in its present form, fifty-three to seventy-two; that Isaiah did not write the book bearing his name, forty-nine to seventy; that sanctification is progressive after death, fifty-seven to sixty-nine. Of course the majority against sustaining some of these charges does mean that they have not basis in truth, but implies that they are not regarded as just reasons for convicting a minister in the Presbyterian church of heresy. The case will probably be appealed to the General Assembly, which is to meet in Washington next spring, when we may look for another and probably a more bitter struggle. The contest which has in the Presbyterian church centered in this trial is not to be ended this year or the year after.

From Professor Drummond's latest book, "The City Without a Church," we cite the following sentences:

"It is only because the secular is so intensely sacred that so many eyes are blind before it. * * * Be sure that down to the last and perfect ideal, all that concerns a better world is the direct concern of Christ. * * * By far the greatest thing a man can do for his city is to be a good man. It is goodness that is goodness first and goodness last. Good men, even with small views, are immeasurably more important to the world than small men with great views. Given good men—such men as were produced even by the self-centered theology of an older generation—and add that wider outlook and social ideal, which are coming to be the characteristics of the religion of this age, and Christianity has an equipment for the reconstruction of the world before which nothing can stand."

THE CREED OF THE WORLDING.
I shipped off idols every spring.
Each autumn sent forth missionaries,
Sunning them with all they needed.
As stockpiles, shingles, rum and rice,
It prospered. Danqually they toiled,
For every idol that was sold.
They got a cattle well baptized,
So that the offit was neutralized.
So that the whips, trust, provided
The saying is not ill of them.
"Whose does not still does good."
My former errors are forgotten,
And much more than most, can hold
My misdeeds balanced by my virtues.
—Henrik Ibsen in "Peer Gynt."

It is about determined that a new stage line is to be started between this city and Crispe Creek. It will run daily, and will go over the new county road across Clayenne mountain, by past Hancock's ranch and through Beaver Park to Crispe Creek. The distance from this city to the camp over the road is about 25 miles, and there is no finer scenery in the entire range than is viewed upon this road. The distance going will be covered in six hours or less, and returning in about five hours. The fare will be low and the stages comfortable. It is probable that the line will be a favorite, particularly during the tourist travel in the summer months. It is said that at present an average of thirty people go over the road daily, and the regular travel by the new stage should be considerable.

Senator A. A. McGovern returned last evening from Denver, the legislature having adjourned until Monday. The senator was asked in regard to the probability of the creating of the new county of Rayoite, with Crispe Creek as the county seat. He expressed the opinion that it would not be done, as there seems to be a strong sentiment against making any more new counties unless they have a property valuation to justify it. A resolution had been passed by the lower house yesterday requiring new counties to have a valuation of \$50,000, and it would require a strong effort to get a vote that will rescind the resolution. He is of the opinion that a majority of the El Paso delegation will oppose the new county movement.

Emery P. Moon of Huerfano furnishes the following weather report for the week ending Jan. 19, 1893: Highest temperature, 55° on the 5th; lowest temperature, 13° on the 5th; weekly mean temperature 37.6°. Direction of the wind—souly two days; north three days; west one day; nor'west one day.

Mr. W. F. Elton has retired from active business and has sold his stock and closed his store at 106 East Pike's Peak avenue. Mr. Elton contemplates a trip to Europe in the near future.

Asa Brown, of Peyton, made final proof in the county court yesterday on his homestead claim.

The chamber of commerce Monday appointed the following committee to oppose the division of El Paso county: W. C. Frost, F. F. Humphrey, Irving Howbert, M. B. Irvine, J. S. Sprague and G. A. Parsons. The committee will begin work at once.

Some Lively Gossip from the New Gold Fields.

Special Correspondence.

CRIPPLE CREEK, Jan. 12.—The past week and that just closing to a close have been fertile in excitement. A jumping craze appears to have marked the opening of the new year and has not yet subsided. Several are camping on their claims armed with Winchester wherewith to drive off would-be jumpers. It is remarkable that no casualties have been reported so far.

Some Lively Gossip from the New Gold Fields.

Special Correspondence.

CRIPPLE CREEK, Jan. 12.—The past week and that just closing to a close have been fertile in excitement. A jumping craze appears to have marked the opening of the new year and has not yet subsided. Several are camping on their claims armed with Winchester wherewith to drive off would-be jumpers. It is remarkable that no casualties have been reported so far.

In the case of J. W. Morris, who thus drove two men off his claim, an action was brought against him and he has been bound over by Judge Reynolds to the next term of the district court.

In the matter of the Aredura contesting claims has apparently been arrived at, which is a matter for general congratulation, there being many holders of lots recently acquired by purchase.

The various committees on county division are busily pursuing the end they have in view and report good progress. Opinion in the camp and district cannot be said to be unanimously in favor of the proposed partition, but it would probably command a preponderance of votes. If the basis of valuation of property in the proposed new county is estimated with even approximate correctness at \$3,000,000, the separatists have ground for each encouragement. The value of the output of the district is estimated by the promoters of the scheme to reach \$3,000,000 for 1893; these figures may appear to some larger than the outlook would warrant.

The grand total thus made up reaches the sum of \$3,650,000. This estimate, however, is claimed to be below the actual figures.

A good vein of silver grade ore has been found on a fraction recently located close to the Deluge. One piece of ore assayed \$900 to the ton.

The Des Moines capitalists who are to erect a stamp mill at McCourt are expected in the camp. A thorough test will be made of the big dyse of quartz, a twenty stamp mill, and if the ore runs on an average better than three dollars per ton, at least one hundred stamps will be erected at Florence. Strikes and reports of the finding of pay minerals in all parts of the camp have been the rule during the last fortnight.

Mrs. Morehouse is in the camp on a visit to her father, Colonel D. M. Seals.

The Bank of Crispe Creek, which is now the First National, will remove to a more central location in the near future.

A recent visit was made by a party of capitalists to the large marble deposits existing about sixteen miles northeast of Canon City. The area of the marble deposits is not absolutely ascertained, but they are extensive and cover upwards of 1,000 acres of land. The marble is of a reddish streaked cast and the quality appears very good. The Crispe Creek road traverses this section and the marble can be carried at a moderate expense. The development of this new field cannot but benefit the camp.

The Beaver Park mill has run since it first started last summer without a day's cessation.

County-assessor Irvine is the camp.

Mr. E. Gover has bought of J. Mayer and F. L. Thayer a third interest each in the County Greys and Dandy lodes on Mt. Manitou for \$2,000.

A suit has been commenced against Bennett & Myers and Berkey & Smith for the recovery of the Narad mill. C. C. Eastaway was appointed by the court as assignee of the property some time ago and the loss on which the mill is located have now been sold by Bennett & Myers to Berkey & Smith.

The Postal Telegraph poles are now being placed in position along Main and Bennett avenues.

The Sylvanite mill is treating ore from the Keen Custer lode. It is reported that the vein is in the neighborhood of eight feet wide.

The Jack Pot company have opened up in the Providence lode a well defined vein twelve feet wide between jorjary and granite walls.

Marsala Dana has received a letter from W. S. Seavey, chief of police of Omaha, in which he asks his co-operation in the organization of a national association of chiefs of police. It is proposed that the marshals or chiefs of police in all cities of over 10,000 inhabitants meet in Chicago at some time during the present year and effect the organization. Mr. Dana has written a letter setting forth his views pointing out the many advantages and possibilities of failure of the project. The greatest menace to the success of such an organization is the insecurity of the chiefs in their hold on office. There have been two attempts to form such organizations in this state and just as they got to doing good work many of the members suddenly found themselves without official capacity of any kind.

Mr. Fred E. Wright, business manager of the "A Trip to Chinatown," which will be seen here next Monday evening, was in the city last evening.

Mr. Wright says that the New Hampshire legislature has recently elected Mr. Zoy speaker of the house. Mr. Zoy is a democrat and the legislature is republican, but his popularity is so great in his home that party barriers did not stand in the way.

Mr. Fred E. Wright, business manager of the "A Trip to Chinatown," which will be seen here next Monday evening, was in the city last evening.

Mr. Wright says that the New Hampshire legislature has recently elected Mr. Zoy speaker of the house. Mr. Zoy is a democrat and the legislature is republican, but his popularity is so great in his home that party barriers did not stand in the way.

Mr. Fred E. Wright, business manager of the "A Trip to Chinatown," which will be seen here next Monday evening, was in the city last evening.

Mr. Wright says that the New Hampshire legislature has recently elected Mr. Zoy speaker of the house. Mr. Zoy is a democrat and the legislature is republican, but his popularity is so great in his home that party barriers did not stand in the way.

